

**FAR EAST MOTORS**  
Use SHELL PETROL  
Inflate Your Tyres and Top Up Radiator  
at  
26 Nathan Road, Kowloon,  
For Specialized Repairs Call Kowloon  
56849.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Dine  
At the

P. G.

For  
Reservations Tel: 27880

VOL. II NO. 155

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

## 300,000 RUHR MINERS TO STRIKE TODAY

### British Authorities Make Radio Appeal

Essen, Germany, Apr. 3.

British authorities attempted today by radio appeal to halt the scheduled one-day strike on Thursday of the Ruhr's 300,000 coal miners, in protest against food shortages.

The British Commissioner for the Ruhr, Mr. William Asbury, said that German officials agreed to broadcast an appeal to the miners to remain on the job.

The demonstration was scheduled to accompany the walkout.

As a prelude 21,000 miners walked out on Wednesday at Gelsenkirchen and 8,000 at Bochum.

At Remscheid 20,000 workers—not including miners—staged a demonstration.

The North German coal control officials said the walkout was at approximately 170 mines in the British controlled Ruhr and they expected a loss of about 500,000 tons.

—Associated Press.

#### APPEAL IGNORED

Bochum, Apr. 3.

All Ruhr mines will be silent and 200,000 tons of much needed coal will be lost when 300,000 German miners stage a one-day strike tomorrow as a protest against food shortages.

The decision to strike was taken at a mass delegate meeting at Bochum today at 4,000 miners in the city's mines joined in "hunger" demonstrations.

Dr. August Schmidt, Chairman of the Ruhr Mine-workers' Federation, advised the men not to strike, but an overwhelming majority voted in favour of a stoppage.

During recent weeks, coal production in the Ruhr mines has dropped by 20,000 tons a day through unofficial strikes.

The 15,000 miners who have taken part in them are for the next four weeks to work their special canteen ration, which is given as a spur for increased production, as well as their right to buy extra bacon, coffee and spirits.

Food shortage demonstrations are also planned for today in Westphalia and Muenchen Gladbach, mining towns in the British zone.

During March, 102,400 tons of food, most of it from the United States, was unloaded at Bremen for the British zone.

—Reuter.

#### BREAD AND CEREALS

Berlin, Apr. 3.

As more than 80,000 workers demonstrated against food shortages in six towns of North Rhine-Westphalia today, it was learned here that bread and cereal ration was being met in the Ruhr for the first time since the crisis began to develop nearly a month ago.

British military government sources said that 80 per cent of the meat ration was being met and the remainder made up with fish. It was the first time that many thousands of Ruhr and Rhineland families had had meat for several weeks.

Fat ration, badly affected by failure of deliveries from Bavaria in the past two months, was still not being supplied. The 14-day programme which began on March 24 to move 6,000 tons of grain per day from Hamburg and Bremen to North Rhine-Westphalia to alleviate the crisis has made good progress, military government sources said.

Five days deliveries averaged 5,700 tons per day and for the following three days up to the end of March the full 6,000 tons per day was despatched from the ports.

The province requires 4,800 tons per day to meet current consumption. Full investigation has been ordered into the apparent breakdown of the German food administration, which is subject to Allied control in questions of policy and enjoys virtually a free hand in the allocation and distribution of food. Official circles here attach little credence to reports of large-scale disappearances of shipments of grain by rail but there are said to be "inconsistencies" in German statistics, which are now the subject of a searching inquiry.

#### ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED

The responsibility for producing a report on the results of this probe for the consideration of the British and military governors rests with Mr. G. E. Hughes, chief of the Food and Agriculture Division of the British Control Commission, and Colonel H. B. Dwyer, his opposite number on the American side.

Official Allied circles here concede that the breakdown was partly the result of the severe winter and "not entirely due to bad work on the German side," but there is considerable criticism of the German administration's failure to carry out essential collections of grain and meat from farmers and failure to enforce the slaughter programme—particularly the slaughter of pigs.

This programme was described as "a good deal less rigorous than the one imposed on British farmers during the war."

The overall results have been that German farmers since January 1 have delivered only about half of the grain, two thirds of the meat and three quarters of fat which, in the British view, should have been delivered.—Reuter.

### LABOUR CLAIMS ELECTION GAINS

London, Apr. 3.

The Labour Party today claimed a net gain of 50 seats in returns from 175 of 420 districts where Council elections were held yesterday.

Party headquarters claimed it had won 107 new seats on 68 Councils, lost 57 seats on 38 Councils and that 69 districts had shown no change.

Conservative headquarters, without announcing any results from early returns, predicted final results "will show considerable change in our favour, compared with 1946."

The elections were held in rural and urban areas in England and Wales.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

### US GETS PACIFIC ISLANDS

Lake Success, Apr. 2.

The United Nations Security Council today approved, after a sharp debate between the United States and Russia, an agreement giving the United States sole trusteeship over three Pacific island chains wrested from the Japanese. The Council wrangled nearly three hours before adopting the preamble and the agreement.—Associated Press.

### FLOODED OUT



### Franco's Proclamation Dubbed "Swan Song"

Paris, April 2.

All Spanish anti-Franco political groups in Paris today confirmed first impressions yesterday that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's restoration monarchy proclamation was an error, and dubbed it the "swan song" of a dictator.

Republican and monarchist circles and their minority groups agreed today after close re-examination of Franco's proposal, that the dictator made a "terrible mistake" and that no one would accept his offer.

Spanish observers said Franco's offer was but another case of a dictator supporting a king in order to use the monarchy as a "vehicle." Observers of all groups agreed "it simply is ridiculous" to imagine the monarchists would accept the idea of Don Juan spoiling his chances for the Spanish throne, especially to permit a nine-year-old to take over in his place—a child who will not be able to rule—the country—until he is 30 years old under Franco's plan.

Reports from North Africa said the large Spanish colony there reacted with great emotion and indignation.—United Press.

#### REPUBLICAN APPEAL

London, Apr. 2.

The Spanish Republic President, Senor Rodolfo Llopis, in an exclusive interview with the United Press, said today that only a Republic would settle the Spanish problem and urged British and United States action to eliminate the "last remnants" of Fascism and Nazism.

Senor Llopis said his mission here was political. Three days ago he visited the Minister of State, Mr. Hector MacNeill, at the Foreign Office, but he emphasised that he was received only as a "Republican" and not as a Spanish Republic representative. He said since Britain continued to recognise the Franco regime, the Foreign Office could not receive him in an official capacity.

"Franco's latest political move does not return to the position of the Spanish Republic," Senor Llopis said. "It is only one more sign of the essential weakness of the Francoist regime."

He said the Republican programme and campaign for Spanish freedom would not be changed by Franco's statement. Senor Llopis planned to return to Paris on Thursday.

#### NOT THE SOLUTION

He said no restoration of the monarchy, even with an actual King, would solve the problem. "Either a republic is re-established in order that the government legitimately represent the people or the problem remains unsolved. The Spanish people cannot live together in peace until they have a government which accurately reflects their views."

Senor Llopis said most Republicans could not return to Spain under Franco's terms, which demanded subservience to his government, or to any sort of amnesty.

"As we have not committed any criminal offences, nobody is in a position to offer us an amnesty," he said, "and we will do our best to ensure a peaceful solution. All our efforts are directed to this end."—United Press.

### PESHAWAR EXPLOSIONS

Bombay, Apr. 2.

As explosions shook Peshawar, capital of the Northwest Frontier Province, today, 12 members of the Moslem League stormed the compound of Government House.

They shouted slogans outside the building until the police drove them out of the compound and arrested them.

No damage was reported from the two explosions, which were heard. The renewal of communal rioting was reported from seven areas, including Calcutta and Bombay today and precautionary curfew was imposed on the town of Kuria, ten miles north of Bombay, for 33 hours.

In Calcutta, scene of a week-old Hindu-Muslim conflict, the police fired nine rounds and arrested 20 people. Rioters threw bombs.

In Bombay there were stabbings in a workers' quarters, the Bombay Government said.

In Bangalore, Mysore, a 48-hour curfew followed fights between Hindus and Muslims.

In Gurgaon, border area of Eastern Punjab, "heavy disturbances" occurred and the "police and military were active," as members of rival communities attacked each other's villages, the Punjab Government stated.—Reuter.

### Shinwell's Gloomy Announcement

## NO COAL YET FOR BRITAIN

### U.S. Disappoints

London, Apr. 2.

The Fuel Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, announced today that the United States had informed Britain that she would be unable to ship coal to this country before July, and perhaps not even then.

Mr. Shinwell told the House of Commons that the United States reported that its coal exports to Europe were being made solely in accordance with recommendations from the European Coal Organisation, to which Britain would have to apply if she wished to share in allocations.

"It may be said that if the United States ship up its coal exports to 4,000,000 tons a month in the third quarter of this year," said Mr. Shinwell, "we may get something out of it. That seems for the moment to be the best we can do."

He said the United States at present was shipping 2,600,000 tons of coal a month to Europe on the recommendations of the European Coal Organisation and was handicapped in efforts to increase the amount by the serious shortage of coal cars.

"NO HOPE WHATSOEVER," he frankly told the House, "there appears to be no hope of getting anything whatever under that allocation," Mr. Shinwell said. He said the needs of nations receiving allocations under the present quota were "no less drastic than our own."

He said South Africa also pleaded that a shortage of coal cars prevented her from exporting coal to Britain. He saw little prospect that the situation could be remedied in time to provide Britain with any substantial help.

Mr. Shinwell disclosed Government's discussions with the United States and South Africa in detailing its efforts to meet an expected gap of 8,000,000 tons between Britain's anticipated production of 200,000,000 tons of coal in the next 12 months and the country's minimum needs.

He said Government would ban export of mining machinery abroad after the current export orders had been completed and would take other steps in an effort to increase domestic coal production.

Government also intends soon to obtain a suitable electric generating plant in the British zone of Germany, he said.—United Press.

### JAP-AMERICANS REPATRIATED

Honolulu, Apr. 2.

A group of 70 Americans of Japanese ancestry arrived here today aboard the ss Marine Lynx from Tokyo—the first group of such citizens to be repatriated since World War II.

Most of the returnees were resident pre-war in Hawaii and who were working in or visiting Japan when the war began in 1941.

The Marine Lynx is scheduled to reach San Francisco on April 7 with civilian and military personnel from Far East points.—United Press.

### BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged	\$6,450.00
Dr & Mrs T. Y. Yi	200.00
George B. Shotton	100.00
South China Traders	100.00
"Sympathiser"	5.00
"E. A."	100.00
Mr and Mrs G. B. S. Thom-	100.00
son	50.00
Anon.	100.00
W. H. Bailey	100.00
M. Nemazee	5,000.00
	\$12,355.00

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund."

### Want King To Live In Dominions

London, Apr. 2.

A suggestion that the British King should live in each of the Dominions in turn and that a Governor-General be appointed to act for him in the United Kingdom, was made today at the conference of British University Associations.

More than one hundred students from seventeen universities endorsed a resolution advocating vigorous measures to further the organic unity of the British Commonwealth.

John Lowe, of Cambridge, the proposer, declared that the "gross disequilibrium of population and resources over the Commonwealth should be remedied by the removal of obstacles to emigration, by cultural and educational exchanges and by reconsideration of the Sovereign's position."

The King, he said, should live in each of the Dominions in turn. The United Kingdom, by the appointment of a Governor-General should be placed in exactly the same position as a Dominion.—Reuter.

### Police Out To Control Train Crowds

### Ching Ming Festival Records Broken

The Emergency Unit and police squads were called out this morning to handle the huge crowd milling around the Kowloon-Canton railway station, seeking to get to Canton to celebrate the Ching Ming Festival.

At 9 o'clock the crowd was estimated at 5,000 and police had to form the people into a three-deep queue which extended from the station to the European YMCA in queue Salisbury Road.

Five express trains are being run to Canton today to deal with the rush, in addition to one slow train. A similar time-table will operate to-morrow.

Railway officials said that all records had been broken this week in carrying Ching Ming Festival pilgrims to Canton. An average of 6,000 had been going up daily by train.

This morning's crowd of travellers began assembling at the railway station about 5 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock there was such a dense mass of people that buses and private vehicles had great difficulty in putting down passengers at the ferry approach.

Ticket scalpers are having a field day. (Continued on Page 4)

### EDITORIAL

### Give Generously

THE British Flood Relief Fund, for which contributions may be sent to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Ltd., is the happy and generous thought of a Hongkong-Chinese resident—a fact which adds to its spontaneity and makes it all the more appealing to all sections of the community. And the genuine sympathy which motivated the inspiration could surely not be better expressed than a paragraph in the letter which the originator of this fund subscribed to the "Morning Post" reading: "As a people who made such wonderful contribution to the final victory in World War II, who have had through all these long years, and still have, to live on such an austere basis, with food on an inadequate scale and strictly rationed, and who have had to meet the added loss and suffering of an unprecedented winter, they surely evoke and deserve the warm-hearted sympathy of everyone." There is no need to recapitulate in detail the story how British has suffered during the winter—winter which, given the kindest form of weather, would still have found the majority of the people lacking many of the necessities, and certainly all the luxuries of life.

The coal position was bad enough in itself, but when record blizzards and frosts came to disrupt thousands of miles of communication, cutting off counties from counties, towns from cities and villages from towns, the plight and misery of the British people reached what one would have imagined to be its limit. But worse was still to be faced—the great thaw and calamitous rains, causing such havoc and disaster that it is now acknowledged this year's harvest is certain to be adversely affected; that grain stores have been ruined for years; and that the damage in terms of money totals millions of pounds sterling. Tens of thousands have been made homeless—have, temporarily, lost all. Not even the great blitz of 1940 dispossessed so many people in such short a time. In the face of this overwhelming adversity it is fitting that Hongkong should go to the aid of a people who have never asked more than an even chance to solve their own problems and to triumph over their disabilities. Wherefore the "Telegraph" appeals to Hongkong to give quickly and generously to this worthy cause—the British Flood Relief Fund.











## NELSON PENSION TO END

London, Apr. 2. The House of Commons voted last night to end the "perpetual" pension for the family of Nelson, Britain's greatest sea hero, which had cost taxpayers £700,000 in the last 141 years.

Repeal of the law of pensions for descendants of national heroes was supported by Members of Parliament who argued that a family gratuity was not what Nelson wanted at all—that he had asked the state to support Lady Hamilton and their daughter, Horatia.

"If Lord Nelson was with us tonight he would be wholeheartedly supporting the Government, and Lady Hamilton would have voted with us too," declared Labour M. P. Michael Foot.

The bill, which was sent to the House of Lords, discontinues the £500 annual pension after the death of the present Lord Nelson (69) and his brother Edward (58).—Associated Press.

## GEORGE OF GREECE:

## NO FLOWERS BY REQUEST

Athens, Apr. 2. The newly-crowned King of Greece has requested that no funeral wreaths be placed on the bier of his brother, the late King George, and that the money be used to aid widows and orphans.—Associated Press.

## To Attend Funeral

Athens, Apr. 2. Prince Bernhard of Holland, the Crown Prince of Norway and the Crown Prince of Denmark are expected to attend the funeral of King George of the Hellenes.

Among other persons expected to attend are King George's sister, Queen Helen of Rumania, his cousin, the Duchess of Kent and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten of the British Royal Navy (former Prince Philip of Greece). King George's other sister, Princess Irene, at present in Switzerland, will not attend owing to health. It is reported here.

Queen Frederika, wife of the new Greek sovereign King Paul, to-day went to Tatoi, just outside Athens, to supervise the preparations for Sunday's funeral at the mausoleum of the royal family.—Reuter.

## It Could Be A Best Seller

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON HONGKONG FOR THE YEAR 1946 (on sale at Kelly and Walsh, \$10 per copy).

Before the war, this official publication was so dull in presentation, so bereft of any human touch, that few could be expected to read it. The first post-war edition is a splendid improvement—might easily have become a local "best seller" had its retail price been cut by at least half. As it is, it makes for a very good read, worth of reading and reference.

The 1946 publication is more of a narrative than a compilation of reports, and its great value lies in the fact that it covers activities from the time of the occupation until the end of last December—a vital 15-month period in the history of Hongkong. For the first time the public is given a correlated word-picture of how the colony started and developed. As a rehabilitation scheme, facts, figures, problems, efforts and achievements, all written in an attractive style making for easy and enjoyable reading. Hedda Morrison has embellished the book with some delightful photographic studies which are given full value in consequence of first-rate printing. Credit must be given to the anonymous editor of this entertaining and very readable publication.—SAG.

## Ramadier Meets De Gaulle

Paris, Apr. 2. Premier Paul Ramadier and his most bitter political foe, General Charles de Gaulle, met for an exchange of views shortly after the General's Sunday speech at Bruneval, a Government spokesman said today.

The spokesman, M. Francois Mitterrand, Minister of War, Veterans' Affairs, declined to say when the talk took place, but sources close to M. Ramadier said they met in Paris on Monday night following General de Gaulle's return from Bruneval, where he had addressed former resistance chiefs from throughout France.

Arrangements for the meeting were begun last Friday, the source said.—United Press.

## NOTICE

### Easter Holidays

There will be no issue of "The Hongkong Telegraph" on Good Friday, 4th April, and no issue of the "South China Morning Post" on Saturday, 5th April.

## No Fur Coat From Hubby, So She Sued For Annulment

Albany, Apr. 2. A move is under way to tighten New York State's marriage law in face of a continuing wave of "over-the-counter" annulments obtained on grounds considered flimsy by many legal experts.

Backed by religious groups and important members of the judiciary, several legislators are seeking means of plugging legal loopholes through which thousands of couples have dissolved the marriage tie without resorting to divorce.

Despite a toughening attitude on the part of judges, one school of legal opinion holds that additional teeth must be put into present laws to curb annulments. Another group contends that a state law could not be broad enough to cover all types of cases.

Chief objection to present statutes is centred on the fraud clause under which marriage is void-

able when one party proves that the other made misrepresentations "that go to the essentials of marriage."

A woman recently sued for annulment on the ground that her husband promised to give her a fur coat, promising the never fulfilled. Another brought proceedings because her husband did not love her.

In both cases annulments were refused, but other suits have been granted for reasons having little more standing in law or precedent than legal experts.

The state bill drafting commission has been consulted on the possibility of legislation to define specific frauds under which marriages could be declared void. This, some legislators believe, would narrow the judge's discretion in annulment proceedings.

In 1940 last year, 1,075 annulments were granted, compared with 950 divorces. Supreme Court Justice Alonzo G. Hinkley, a caustic critic of the procedure, blamed the heavy rate of marriage dissolutions on war weddings and easy annulments.

"You cannot grant annulments for every offhand remark and not expect the rate to rise," he said.

Opponents of any changes in the present domestic relations law believe that the end can be accomplished by a strict attitude on the part of the courts plus the continuing storm of public protest.

They point out that annulments are on the wane in some areas. For instance, annulment suits in Jefferson County began to decline last November and the downward trend has continued.

Lawyers have adopted a "hands off" policy in cases which do not have an obviously sound basis for annulment. A state law department official said: "They have found out recently that it is not only difficult to carry through cases which have no definite legal conclusion, but that it seldom enhances their standing in the community."

A bill probably will be introduced in the 170th legislature as a trial balloon to sample public sentiment on more stringent regulations on annulments.—United Press.

## Aggression Fears Of Small Asian States

## Marshall's Letter On China

Moscow, Apr. 2. When the present movement of United States troops from China is completed about June 1, some 6,180 United States military and naval men will remain in China at the request of the Chinese National Government, General Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, informed Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a letter dated March 31, which was published here tonight.

General Marshall added: "Removals of United States armed forces are continuing as rapidly as shipping facilities are available."

The letter fulfilled the agreement for exchange of information about China reached after Mr. Molotov's request during the first week of the Moscow Conference for discussion of the Chinese situation.

General Marshall informed Mr. Molotov that he has supplied copies of his letter to Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

General Marshall attached to the letter copies of self-explanatory statements published by President Truman on December 15, 1945, and December 18, 1946.

"3,000,000 Japs Sent Home"

"The United States forces mentioned therein assisted substantially during the period covered by these reports in the repatriation from China of approximately 3,000,000 Japanese to their homeland as laid down in the Potsdam Agreement and the surrender terms," General Marshall wrote.

"As for the disposition of the estimated 700,000 Japanese taken in Manchuria by the Soviet, I have no information."

He then gave details of the types of troops remaining after June 1 and their duties, advisory groups, weather services, graves registration, guard and security, and so forth.—Reuter.

## REPORT DENIED

Paris, Apr. 2. The French Government today denied reports that it had attempted to open negotiations with the present Viet Nam regime through the former Annam Emperor Bao Dai, now in exile in Hongkong.

If the French Government received a Viet Nam request for an official armistice it would be examined, the spokesman for the Ministry of Colonies said, but reports that the Government had attempted to contact Viet Nam, with Bao Dai as intermediary, were "completely hexated."—Reuter.

The statement said: "For the past 14 months of struggle for her freedom, Viet Nam has alone in her fight against French colonialism. Now Viet Nam is joining in our common cause. It is high time to divide French colonialism and hit with a hard and last blow."

**Inter-Asian Council**

A resolution, to be presented before the conference to-night, asks for an Inter-Asian Council to be set up under an organization called the "Asian Relations Organisation."

On the Council, there is to be an Asian states, an Arab League observer and six Soviet republics.

The Asian states will be the Philippines, Malaya, Korea, Nepal, Siam, Viet Nam, India, Indonesia, China, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Jewish elements of Palestine.

The resolution, to be read before a gathering of Asian leaders, will call for the establishment of an organization whose objectives are:

1. To promote study and understanding of Asian problems and relations in their Asian and world aspects.
2. To foster friendly relations and co-operation among the peoples of Asia and between them and the rest of the world.
3. To further the progress and well-being of the peoples of Asia.

The Council, which is provisional, will elect a president and two general secretaries, one from India and one from China.

The resolution specifically restricts the organization to study Asian and international affairs and will have no party affiliations, but will they engage in political propaganda.

**Victory For China**

Tibet's exclusion from the organization as a separate state is considered a victory for China, which had objected and had claimed full sovereignty over Tibet. The fact that the French-sponsored Indo-China delegation was excluded was interpreted as a victory for the Viet-Naminese, who protested to the conference sponsors over the inclusion of people they termed "traitors."

Turkey and Egypt will not join the Council, although two western Asiatic Moslem states, Afghanistan and Iran, as well as an Arab League observer, are included.

Informed observers at the conference expect few, if any, immediate political or economic results from the meetings. They point out that China and India—the two most prominent members—are faced with internal splits so serious as to prevent their taking strong international stands. While Russian leadership of the Asian bloc would cause apprehension among other states.

**Serious Differences**

Already round table and discussion groups have revealed embryonic but potentially serious differences among the Asiatic powers. The treatment accorded the Chinese minorities in

## NEW B.O.A.C. CHIEF

London, Apr. 2. Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been appointed Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, in succession to Lord Knowles.

Announcing his appointment in the House of Commons this afternoon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Mr. G. S. Lindgren, said that Lord Knowles was ceasing to be the Chairman of the BOAC solely because he was due to return to his city business from which he had been released for four years.

In view of the suggestions made in the press and elsewhere, Mr. Lindgren said that he wanted to make it clear that the reason that Lord Knowles was ceasing to be Chairman was nothing more or less than what he had just said and relations between the two and the Ministry, both personally and officially had throughout been of the best.

The new Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation would be Mr. Gerald Derlanger, added Mr. Lindgren.—Reuter.

## Cannes Honours Khan

Nice, Apr. 2. The Aga Khan, who for many years has had his residence on the French Riviera, will be made an honorary citizen of Cannes on April 27.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Apr. 2. Mahatma Gandhi told 20,000 delegates attending the final session of the inter-Asian Conference to-day that Asia must conquer the West with the "spirit of love," or the atom bomb "means the utter destruction of the world."

Gandhi urged delegates to "deliver the whole world, not merely Asia," and said: "Asia has to conquer the West with the message of truth and the message of love."

He said all world religions originated in Asia, but "Christianity became disfigured when it went to the West."

Meanwhile, plans were being completed today for the formation of a permanent Inter-Asian Institute to co-ordinate the cultural and academic aims of more than 1,000,000,000 Far Eastern peoples.

The new organization, to be announced later to-day, will not attempt to form political or economic ties among the Asian countries.

It was voted on a show of hands to hold the next Inter-Asian Conference in China in 1949, and Dr. Cheng Yin-fun, leader of the Chinese delegation, accepted on behalf of his country.

The Viet-Nam delegation circulated a statement among conference delegates to-day, hailing the reported Madagascarese uprising as an "example which will arouse North Africa."

When Mrs. Vilaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Indian United Nations delegation leader and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, urged the conference to take a stand against racial discrimination—which would have strengthened India's hand against South Africa before the United Nations by presenting an Asiatic united front—the proposal found little support. Most delegates, including India's, opposed the suggestion on the ground that the conference must be kept strictly non-political.—United Press.

The French Government today denied reports that it had attempted to open negotiations with the present Viet Nam regime through the former Annam Emperor Bao Dai, now in exile in Hongkong.

If the French Government received a Viet Nam request for an official armistice it would be examined, the spokesman for the Ministry of Colonies said, but reports that the Government had attempted to contact Viet Nam, with Bao Dai as intermediary, were "completely hexated."—Reuter.

The statement said: "For the past 14 months of struggle for her freedom, Viet Nam has alone in her fight against French colonialism. Now Viet Nam is joining in our common cause. It is high time to divide French colonialism and hit with a hard and last blow."

A resolution, to be presented before the conference to-night, asks for an Inter-Asian Council to be set up under an organization called the "Asian Relations Organisation."

On the Council, there is to be an Asian states, an Arab League observer and six Soviet republics.

The Asian states will be the Philippines, Malaya, Korea, Nepal, Siam, Viet Nam, India, Indonesia, China, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Jewish elements of Palestine.

The resolution, to be read before a gathering of Asian leaders, will call for the establishment of an organization whose objectives are:

1. To promote study and understanding of Asian problems and relations in their Asian and world aspects.
2. To foster friendly relations and co-operation among the peoples of Asia and between them and the rest of the world.
3. To further the progress and well-being of the peoples of Asia.

The Council, which is provisional, will elect a president and two general secretaries, one from India and one from China.

The resolution specifically restricts the organization to study Asian and international affairs and will have no party affiliations, but will they engage in political propaganda.

Tibet's exclusion from the organization as a separate state is considered a victory for China, which had objected and had claimed full sovereignty over Tibet. The fact that the French-sponsored Indo-China delegation was excluded was interpreted as a victory for the Viet-Naminese, who protested to the conference sponsors over the inclusion of people they termed "traitors."

Turkey and Egypt will not join the Council, although two western Asiatic Moslem states, Afghanistan and Iran, as well as an Arab League observer, are included.

Informed observers at the conference expect few, if any, immediate political or economic results from the meetings. They point out that China and India—the two most prominent members—are faced with internal splits so serious as to prevent their taking strong international stands. While Russian leadership of the Asian bloc would cause apprehension among other states.

**Serious Differences**

Already round table and discussion groups have revealed embryonic but potentially serious differences among the Asiatic powers. The treatment accorded the Chinese minorities in

Many intelligence specialists claim these tales are ridiculous, that the whole question is rhetoric since the Nazi chieftain is dead and buried. Their version runs like this: Bormann escaped from the Chancellery bunker where Hitler and his long-time mistress and last-minute wife, Eva Braun died. But he was slaughtered when the tank in which he was fleeing was ripped by Russian fire and went up in flames.

This story lacks one essential—the corpse delict. Until it turns up, Bormann will probably remain a world traveller, reported seen anywhere south of the Arctic circle.

**Many Rumours**

In the past year Hitler's strong-arm man has allegedly appeared in all the following places:

- In the Black Forest of French-occupied Germany. This rumour has recurred several times, especially at the time of the American Army's "Operation Nuremberg," a clean-up of an underground ring headed by Arthur Axmann. Baldur von Schirach's successor as the Hitler Youth boss.
- In the Bavarian Alps. Gangs of youthful delinquents, calling themselves Edelweiss Pirates, have sworn about capture that they had been in radio contact with Bormann "somewhere in the mountains."
- In Munich. Called by the Nazis "capital of the movement," Munich has been the headquarters of Bormann rumours throughout the occupation. Several times the party boss was reported strolling the streets of his hometown.

In Spain. The swartzy Nazi has reputedly done some international touring, having been sighted in southern Spain. Again the story dissolved into thin air.

Sweden. The much-travelled Bormann was last reported in Malmö, from where he was said to have headed for South America to keep the Nazi spirit alive and ready for resurgence.

In such instances, American G-2 officers have ridiculed the reports and have been proven right as the rumours were shown to be just that.

**Death Warrant**

For five months Bormann has been living, if at all, with a death warrant signed and ready for him. The first Nuremberg tribunal, convicting him in absentia, handed down a "death by hanging" sentence.

One Allied investigator, who served many months in Berlin, though admitting his belief is that of a minority of intelligence men, is sure Bormann is alive.

"Just let them try to have him declared legally dead and settle his estate under present conditions," he challenged. "There's no reason to believe that he could not be one of thousands who turned up around the end of the war without any papers, nor is there any reason to believe he could not have gone far away."

"Until some former digger under his backyard manure pile and finds Bormann there, I am not convinced," he concluded.—United Press.

The new Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation would be Mr. Gerald Derlanger, added Mr. Lindgren.—Reuter.

## Deputies Deadlocked Again Over Austria

BY DAVID BROWN

Moscow, Apr. 2. The Austrian deputies to-day spent three hours discussing the transfer of German assets but accomplished nothing constructive, the Soviet delegate, M. Gusev, blocking every effort to reach an agreement on any basis except the Soviet basis that title to German assets in Austria had already passed to Soviet hands.

The Ministers have already agreed in principle that there should be provisions whereby Austria should recognise the Potsdam decisions regarding German assets, the right of the four powers to take such assets from Austria and that Austria be required to facilitate their transfer.

To-day's argument began when the deputies tried to formulate these principles into a draft text. They never proceeded beyond the first paragraph.

When Viscount Hood (Britain) suggested using, as the basis to reach a form acceptable to all, the proposal made by the French, M. Gusev insisted that the Soviet proposal tabled in London should be the basis for discussion and no other.

The other three deputies, after a long argument, suggested sending the economic advisers outside the room to draft a suitable paragraph as a basis for discussion. M. Gusev would not agree. He stuck to the proposal which declared that Austria recognised the right of the four powers under the Potsdam agreement to the assets "transferred." It is that word on which to-day's meeting reached a deadlock—the same deadlock which once before caused the assets question to be referred to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

### Gusev Does Not Agree

The Soviet interpretation is that the word has a past tense meaning, that the transfer of title has already taken place. Others interpreted it as meaning "to be transferred" and pointed out to M. Gusev that his was thus translated from the foreign language versions of the satellite treaties. M. Gusev would not accept this interpretation.

General Mark Clark (United States) produced the text showing that the Soviet understanding of the word had been in the future tense during the New York discussions. M. Gusev disputed that also.

Viscount Hood said that Potsdam only gave the right to German assets but nowhere referred to transfer of title. The Soviet attitude, however, was still uncompromising. General Clark proposed using the paragraph with the word "transferred" in brackets, letting it go to the Ministers as a three-to-one disagreement. M. Gusev refused. He also refused to consider using the French paragraph, which does not use the word "transferred."

### Futile Discussion

Every suggestion for a compromise during the three hours of argument ended in a three-to-one deadlock. The discussion proved so futile that General Clark questioned the value of continuing the discussion of German assets unless M. Gusev would agree to pass on to other points under discussion. M. Gusev's attitude on this point was vague. He insisted that the discussion of assets must continue since they were under instructions from the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Finally, M. Gusev agreed that all four submit their proposals for the first paragraph in writing in time for the start of to-morrow's session. General Clark tried to obtain a guarantee that to-morrow's discussion would be brief and that they would then pass on to the question of the definition of assets and United Nations property in Austria, but M. Gusev appeared determined to continue to discuss the transfer.—Reuter.

The report said the action took place on March 15 near Chovisov station, on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railroad.

Chen Yi, French-trained general of Shantung, studied in France with Chou-En-lai. He is considered as one of the Red's ablest field commanders.

His death was previously reported by Government sources out was always denied by the Reds.

The Information Minister confirmed reports that Governor Chen Yi of Formosa has submitted his resignation as an aftermath of the Formosan rioting and bloodshed.

Peng did not say whether the resignation was accepted.

The announcement coincided with the return to Nanking from Formosa of the Defence Minister, General Pai Chung-hsi.

Peng declined to comment on reports that 5,000 Formosans were killed.—Associated Press.

**NATIVE LEAPS AT ROYAL CAR**

Bononi, East Rand, S.A. Apr. 2. A frenzied native had to be rushed away from the Royal Car by Queen Elizabeth with her umbrella today.

At this town, 22 miles from Johannesburg, a native of some fanatical obscure sect rushed up to the car bearing the Royal Family, shouting "I want to see King."

The Queen pushed him back with her umbrella. He clutched at the umbrella and fell off the back of the moving car into the hands of the police.

The case was moving slowly and did not stop.

The Police Commissioner, R. J. Palmer, said the native had a 10-shilling note in his hand which he offered to the Queen and King. The native wore sack cloth covered with photographs.

The police and returned to the Queen. She acted because she was on the side nearest the native.

The native was held for questioning.—United Press.

**TO-DAY'S BROADCAST**

ZBW on 645 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 8.30 to 11 p.m. and also on 6.22 megacycles in the 11.15 to 11.30 and 8.30 to 11 p.m.

6.30. Studio: Children's Hours: 6.30. Studio: "Hospital Rounds"—Selections by Patients in Hospital, arranged by Lynn Fraser: 7.10. London Relay: World News: 7.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain: 7.15. Studio: Piano Recital by Vichieslav Atroschenko, (Aged 11 Years): 7.25. Orchestral Favourites: 7.35. Richard Strauss (Tone) & Liszt (Violin): 8.15. London Transcription Service: "Brass Band Stand." The Linton Band, conducted by Fred Mortimer. 8.30. Studio: Record Review: Latest Records received by ZBW. Arranged and Presented by Robert Glass. 9. London Relay: News: 9.10. "Circles of Colour": 9.30. London Transcription Service: "The Adventures of Julia." No. 6 "This Intimate Music" with Orchestra (Soprano) and the Kentucky Minstrels: 10.25. Chopin: Concerto No. 3 in F Minor. Alfred Corti, Piano. 11. Close Down.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

## Immigrants Won't Find It Easy

London, Apr. 2. In a lengthy article in the Yorkshire Post today following his tour of South America, Mr. R. H. Turton, M.P., said Brazil and Argentina could support thousands of immigrants annually but apparently they are not much interested in letting them in "perhaps for political reasons."

Recalling the announcement by Brazil that he would accept 100,000 displaced persons, Turton said, "The way of the immigrant is not easy. Already 3,000 have been sent back. Nothing appears to have been done about the 100,000. It is rumoured they would be settled in Mato Grosso. They would find living much easier on the Yorkshire moors."

He said living is a hardship in some parts of Brazil, and outside large towns there is malnutrition and even starvation.

Mr. Turton continued: "In Argentina, we had personal experience of the difficulties of immigration. Although we had a transit visa we were denied permission to land at Buenos Aires and detained for eight hours aboard ship."

"I was informed this detention was not unusual for British passengers in transit, and those over 50 or in any way physically incapacitated must suffer further indignities and delay."

He said Britishers were required to surrender their passports while in the Argentine, which "is contrary to all international law and custom."

"No doubt there are peculiar difficulties in dealing with the Argentine Government at the present time," Mr. Turton said. "Otherwise we should not have made the Argentine Government a gift of £7,000,000 by purchases of meat and cereals."—United Press.

## POLICE OUT TO CONTROL CROWDS

(Continued from Page 1)

which are sold at the official rate of \$8.00 are being offered at \$14 and 15 beyond the barrier set up by the police outside of the station—and lickers are plentiful.

A Chinese newspaper reporter said he managed to buy four third-class tickets from black marketeers for \$50.

Most of the police are so busy controlling the crowd they presently endeavour to break through the barriers, that they are unable to tackle the ticket scalpers.

## OUTWARD MAILS

On Friday 4th April (today) 5th and Monday 7th April 1947 the General Post Office, Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

On Saturday 5th and Monday 7th April 1947 the General Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and one collection from the Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Thursday, April 3

Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Kobe (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Swatow, Hongkong, (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Santon (Train) 4 p.m.  
Shanghai (Air) 12.30 p.m.

Friday, April 4

Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Batavia, Cebu, Zoolandburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada, (Air) 10 a.m.  
Chungking, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking (Air) 10 a.m.

Saturday, April 5

Kobe, Canton, Hoihow (Air) 10 a.m.  
USA, Central & South America via San Francisco (Rail) 10 a.m.  
Strait, Sandakan (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Haiphong (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Kobe (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.

Sunday, April 6

Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Suva, Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.  
Manila (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canton, Kowloon, Chungking, Canada, USA, Central & South America (via Vancouver) (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Strait, Sandakan (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Haiphong (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Formosa (via Kowloon) (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila, Java (via Batavia) (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Sea) 10 a.m.

Swatow (Sunday, April 6)  
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Hoihow (Sea) 10 a.m.

His death was previously reported by Government sources out was always denied by the Reds.

The Information Minister confirmed reports that Governor Chen Yi of Formosa has submitted his resignation as an aftermath of the Formosan rioting and bloodshed.

Peng did not say whether the resignation was accepted.

The announcement coincided with the return to Nanking from Formosa of the Defence Minister, General Pai Chung-hsi.

Peng declined to comment on reports that 5,000 Formosans were killed.—Associated Press.

**NATIVE LEAPS AT ROYAL CAR**

Bononi, East Rand, S.A. Apr. 2. A frenzied native had to be rushed away from the Royal Car by Queen Elizabeth with her umbrella today.

At this town, 22 miles from Johannesburg, a native of some fanatical obscure sect rushed up to the car bearing the Royal Family, shouting "I want to see King."

The Queen pushed him back with her umbrella. He clutched at the umbrella and fell off the back of the moving car into the hands of the police.

The case was moving slowly and did not stop.

The Police Commissioner, R. J. Palmer, said the native had a 10-shilling note in his hand which he offered to the Queen and King. The native wore sack cloth covered with photographs.

The police and returned to the Queen. She acted because she was on the side nearest the native.

The native was held for questioning.—United Press.

**TO-DAY'S BROADCAST**

ZBW on 645 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 8.30 to 11 p.m. and also on 6.22 megacycles in the 11.15 to 11.30 and 8.30 to 11 p.m.

6.30. Studio: Children's Hours: 6.30. Studio: "Hospital Rounds"—Selections by Patients in Hospital, arranged by Lynn Fraser: 7.10. London Relay: World News: 7.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain: 7.15. Studio: Piano Recital by Vichieslav Atroschenko, (Aged 11 Years): 7.25. Orchestral Favourites: 7.35. Richard Strauss (Tone) & Liszt (Violin): 8.15. London Transcription Service: "Brass Band Stand." The Linton Band, conducted by Fred Mortimer. 8.30. Studio: Record Review: Latest Records received by ZBW. Arranged and Presented by Robert Glass. 9. London Relay: News: 9.10. "Circles of Colour": 9.30. London Transcription Service: "The Adventures of Julia." No. 6 "This Intimate Music" with Orchestra (Soprano) and the Kentucky Minstrels: 10.25. Chopin: Concerto No. 3 in F Minor. Alfred Corti, Piano. 11. Close Down.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.